

LESTER CAR KILLS BOY

Negro Lad Crushed Under Auto on Columbia Road.

STEPS IN WAY OF BIG MACHINE

Accident Occurs While Vehicle Containing Mrs. L. Z. Lester and Party Was Slowly Following Street Car from Which Youth Alighted. Chauffeur Released on \$5,000 Bail.

A 40-horsepower motor car, occupied by Mrs. L. Z. Lester and relatives, ran down and killed Samuel West, a four-year-old colored boy, shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the corner of Fourteenth street and Columbia road. Joseph Lester, Franklin Remington, New York, Mrs. Lester's nephew, and his wife, and the chauffeur and a footman were with Mrs. Lester in the automobile at the time.

Young West had just left a Mount Pleasant street car, going north. The machine was going in the same direction on the west side of the thoroughfare. According to the witnesses, the lad did not look behind when he started toward the curb. He was killed instantly, his head being crushed by one of the big car's wheels.

Charles H. Raymond, for years chauffeur for Mrs. Gardiner Hubbard, was running the motor at the time. He had been hired by Mrs. Lester because he was considered a reliable and careful driver.

Thinks Warning Was Not Sounded.

Representative Joseph V. Graft, of Illinois, and his son, got off the street car at the same corner. Joseph Graft, Jr., started to cross the street directly in the path of the automobile, and was warned of the danger by his father. Young Graft stepped to one side, and the machine passed within two feet of him. He is a student at Dartmouth College, and is here spending the holidays with his father. Representative Graft does not believe that the chauffeur sounded a note of warning.

The motor was running at about six or seven miles an hour at the time of the accident, according to witnesses. Upon striking the boy, the car was stopped within its own length. The wheels had passed over the victim's head. The body was not dragged along the pavement.

Sergeant C. A. Carlson, of the Tenth precinct, witnessed the occurrence. Joseph Lester and the footman got out of the automobile at once and went to see if anything could be done for the boy.

Chauffeur Raymond was taken to the Tenth precinct station, together with the Lester party in the automobile. Accompanied by Policeman Green, Mrs. Lester and her relatives were then driven to the Lester mansion in Dupont Circle. Afterward Raymond was taken to the stationhouse. Coroner Nevitt was notified, as was Attorney Ralph Given. Bail was fixed in the sum of \$5,000. This was furnished by Mr. Lester, and the boy was released. Mrs. Lester, her son, and the footman were summoned as witnesses to appear at the inquest to be held this morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Remington were excused from appearing. Raymond lives at 1341 I street.

Unavoidable, Says Mrs. Lester.

Mrs. Lester and her companions were on their way to the country for a ride. Mr. and Mrs. Remington came to Washington to spend Christmas with Mrs. Lester. The four were on the inside of the vehicle, which is a covered affair, the driver and footman occupying the front seats. Mrs. Lester was very much affected by the accident last night. She does not believe that her chauffeur is in any way to blame.

"It is a particularly unfortunate happening, but it was simply unavoidable," Mrs. Lester said last evening at her residence. "We were not going more than six miles an hour, I am sure," Mrs. Lester continued. "The poor little colored boy got off the car, and without looking around, stepped directly in the path of the machine. Before the car could be turned out of its way it was too late to stop the boy had been knocked down and run over."

"The driver sounded the horn, I am sure. He is a particularly cautious man, and I hired him only a short time ago on this account. He worked for Mrs. Gardiner Hubbard for years. He was attending strictly to his duties. I am awfully sorry the accident happened. If

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1906. 5 p. m. The weather has been of the country, except in New England, the Lower Lake region, and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, where light snow has fallen, and in the Pacific Coast States and Plateau region, where rain has continued.

The force of the cold spell in the East and South has been broken and temperatures are now rising generally east of the Rocky Mountains. Fair weather will be in effect for the next forty-eight hours east of the Rocky Mountains, with the possible exception of the Upper Lake region, where snow may fall.

The temperature will rise slowly east of the Mississippi and reach normal conditions by Thursday. The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic coasts will be from the west for the next twenty-four hours. The wind will be from the south on the South Atlantic coast from fresh to strong, and on the Gulf coast light to fresh and variable.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh westerly winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

Local Temperatures.

Midnight, 15; 2 a. m., 14; 4 a. m., 13; 6 a. m., 12; 8 a. m., 10; 10 a. m., 12; noon, 27; 2 p. m., 35; 4 p. m., 38; 6 p. m., 37; 8 p. m., 35; 10 p. m., 33. Maximum, 38; minimum, 13.

Relative humidity, 8 a. m., 58; 2 p. m., 38; 8 p. m., 35. Rainfall, trace. Amount of sunshine, 6.2. Percent of possible sunshine, 64.

Temperature same date last year—Maximum, 39; minimum, 22.

Temperatures in Other Cities.

Temperatures in other cities, together with the amount of rainfall for the twelve hours ended at 8 p. m., yesterday, are as follows:

	Max.	Min.	8 p. m. fall.
Ashville, N. C.	30	19	16
Atlanta, Ga.	30	20	30
Atlantic City, N. J.	30	10	25
Bismarck, N. Dak.	24	11	22
Boston, Mass.	34	18	12
Buffalo, N. Y.	21	19	18
Chicago, Ill.	31	25	32
Cincinnati, Ohio	34	20	30
Cleveland, Ohio	34	25	40
Davenport, Iowa	32	26	30
Denver, Colo.	30	20	30
Des Moines, Iowa	40	20	30
Galveston, Tex.	64	54	50
Holena, Mont.	42	30	30
Indianapolis, Ind.	38	11	26
Jacksonville, Fla.	41	24	40
Kansas City, Mo.	46	29	40
Little Rock, Ark.	40	24	35
Marquette, Mich.	30	14	30
Memphis, Tenn.	36	32	34
New Orleans, La.	34	20	40
New York, N. Y.	29	10	20
North Platte, Neb.	56	20	40
Omaha, Neb.	42	22	38
Pittsburg, Pa.	40	20	30
Salt Lake City, Utah	48	32	45
St. Louis, Mo.	32	24	30
St. Paul, Minn.	32	20	30
Springfield, Ill.	34	25	28
Vicksburg, Miss.	41	32	41

Tide Table.

Low tide to-day.....11:07 a. m. and 11:59 p. m.
High tide to-day.....4:54 a. m. and 5:08 p. m.
Low tide to-morrow.....12:05 a. m. and 12:05 p. m.
High tide to-morrow.....5:45 a. m. and 5:53 p. m.

LOWER PRICE FOR GAS

House Voted Overwhelmingly for Reductions.

REPRESENTATIVE SIMS' VIEWS

How the Measure Was Manipulated in the Committee on District Affairs Until Its Passage Was Rendered Impossible—Gas Stock Jobbing Proposition Crushed.

On and after July 1, 1902, the Washington Gaslight Company shall furnish gas to the people of the District of Columbia for 90 cents per thousand cubic feet; on and after July 1, 1903, at 80 cents per thousand cubic feet; on and after July 1, 1904, for 75 cents per thousand cubic feet—Order by House in 1901.

The people of Washington want cheaper gas. The House of Representatives, over five years ago, declared that they should have it.

By an overwhelming vote, the Committee on District Affairs was directed to report a bill fixing the rate for 1902 at 90 cents; for 1903, at 80 cents, and for 1904 at 75 cents. But the Hon. Joseph Weeks Babcock, then, as now, chairman of the District Committee, was on guard; the gas-house lobby then, as always, was active and alert, and so the will of the House of Representatives was defied, and the extortionate rates were continued.

In the discussion of Representative Madden's bill for 75-cent gas, the part played by certain statements of the gas company at the expense of the people of Washington, as well as the government of the United States, also a heavy consumer, will be laid bare.

ASTOUNDING SCHEME TO WATER STOCK.

In the last session of the Fifty-sixth Congress occurred the astounding attempt of the managers of the Washington Gaslight Company to get the sanction of Congress for the watering of its stock in the consolidation of the Washington and Georgetown companies, with the increase of the combined capital stock of the two companies from \$2,700,000 to \$13,700,000. The viciousness of the measure was self-evident. The bill was introduced on the 8th of January, 1901. It attracted no attention and lay quietly on Mr. Babcock's desk for a week and two days. Then another bill, with some changes, was introduced on January 17. This bill, it should be remembered, did not propose to reduce the price of gas. It was a gas-house bill to manufacture watered stock. It was reported from the House Committee on District Affairs on the 19th, just two days later. That would seem to show the influence of the gas house in the District Committee. On January 21 Mr. Babcock got the bill up and tried his best to pass it. He was laughed down in short order. Representative Cowherd, of Missouri, made a notable speech, fairly riddling the jobbing proposition.

Babcock in Sorry Role.

"The distinguished chairman of the committee," said Representative Sims, Tennessee, telling the story, "held up both hands and said, 'Lord, have mercy on us and let me take it back before it gets cold.'"

Then what happened? When the motion to recommit the bill was voted upon the House instructed the District Committee by an overwhelming vote as follows:

On and after July 1, 1902, the Washington Gaslight Company shall furnish gas to the people of the District of Columbia for 90 cents per thousand cubic feet; on and after July 1, 1903, at 80 cents per thousand cubic feet; on and after July 1, 1904, for 75 cents per thousand cubic feet.

"There was a clear and explicit instruction," said Mr. Sims. "How did they obey? That vote was given on January 21. The bill went back to the committee, and not a witness, no mortal man, went before that committee. No evidence was taken, and the District Committee, with a contemptuous disregard of the vote in the House, failed to act on the instructions until the first day of March, just three days before the end of the session, and when the chairman knew that no action could be had from the House." The committee, when it did report, urged that there should be no reduction of the price of gas.

Hold Back in Committee.

When the proposition was to permit the watering of the stock of the consolidated companies to the amount of many millions, the committee got the bill back to the House in two days, and in two more had it up for passage. When the House, by its instructions to the committee, said that there should be a gradual and reasonable reduction of the price of gas to 75 cents, the chairman of the committee held the bill back until within three days of the end of the session, so that the House should not, in its indignation at the oblique manipulation of the measure, rise in its strength and summarily pass the legislation needed to right the wrongs done to the householders of Washington.

Mr. Sims said the following session, when the gas house project came up again: "And now we are asked here to give weight to the recommendations of a committee that has shown itself to be entirely biased and one-sided."

Senator Gallinger explained a few days ago that he reported the 80-cent gas bill adversely last year, "because the people of Washington showed no interest in it. The interest at this time is universal, and may find expression in a public mass meeting after the holidays."

BREAKS THE SMOKING RECORD.

This Man Is Anxious to Hear from Other Parts of the Country.

Concord, N. H., Dec. 25.—Elmer Whitney has just celebrated the eighty-ninth anniversary of his birth, and is as hale and hearty as he was at forty-five. During sixty-one years of his life he has smoked a pipe, and to this he believes he owes his fine physical condition.

"Tobacco is a mild antiseptic and kills off many of the minor germs," he said. "I believe it will prevent grip, colds, and all disorders if one does not smoke to excess and thereby injure his constitution. As I began smoking when I was twenty-eight years old, I have smoked 22,285 days of my life. I have averaged six pipes at this time a day, and thus have consumed 132,590 pipefuls. I smoke once after breakfast, twice after dinner, and three times before I go to bed."

Not an Imitator of Satan.

From the Boston Herald.
Dr. Stephen H. Robin, pastor of the Columbus Avenue Universalist Church, Boston, was calling on an old lady, one of his parishioners, before going away on his summer vacation, when his church is always closed. The old lady evidently does not believe in ministerial vacations, for she said:

"Doctor, remember Satan never takes a vacation."
"My dear madam," answered the doctor, "I never did believe in imitating Satan."

STARTS BANK OF HIS OWN.

Vice President of Chicago Institution Surprises Directors.

Chicago, Dec. 25.—David R. Forgan, vice president and director of the First National Bank, has severed his connection with that institution and announced his intention of starting a bank of his own, to be capitalized at \$1,000,000. He made the announcement unexpectedly at a meeting of the directors of the bank yesterday, asking that his resignation take effect December 31.

Subsequent to the resignation, a banker prominent in La Salle street said that it was due to a falling out between David R. Forgan and his brother, James B. Forgan, president of the First National.

"Associated with me," said Mr. Morgan, "will be some of the best-known Chicago business men. Since the amalgamation of so many of Chicago's banks, and particularly since the failure of John R. Walsh's banks, there has been a constant demand for another strong national bank. Chicago's commerce is big, and grows bigger every month. The volume of trade is double that of ten years ago, and yet there are fewer banks than then."

REBELS AT WOMEN'S HOTEL

Martha Washington Guests Say Toast Is Niggardly Doled Out.

Likewise Assert the Steward Owns an Auto, and Where Did He Get It?

New York, Dec. 25.—A dispute is raging at the Martha Washington Hotel, which will be settled on Thursday by John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Helen M. Gould, and Mrs. Richard Irwin and other prominent persons. The disputants are so far apart that no ordinary mediation will ever bring them together.

William C. Terry, the steward, is said to own an automobile. That is one of the points causing trouble. Mark A. Cadwell, the general manager, is represented as a man with an optic for profits, regardless of the purchasing power of a dollar in the tea room. The head waitress is said to have fallen under the influence of the Countess Rassi, who didn't like the way the maid held her hands on her hips while going about the room.

There are warm supporters of Cadwell, who, of course, is the storm-center of the fight because he is in charge. The younger element support him, while those of more mature years want him replaced by someone who is willing to sell rolls for less than 10 cents and give out more than one fragment of toast at a time.

The enmity between the two factions has reached such a critical stage that only the stockholders, among them the prominent Queens named, can settle it. A pro-Cadwellite and an anti-Cadwellite will hardly speak.

Another thorn in the way of the present management is the employing of a housemaid, who is said to have been such a spy is necessary. They declare the idea is absurd—that the management should not take guests who must be watched.

COL. PEPPER'S BODY SHIPPED

Widow Accompanies It to Family Home in Lexington, Ky.

Coroner Surprised at Physician's Statement that She Was Too Ill with Pneumonia to Testify.

New York, Dec. 25.—The body of Col. James E. Pepper, who died Monday afternoon at the Waldorf, was shipped to-day to Lexington, Ky. Mrs. Pepper accompanied it.

Coroner Harburger was very much surprised when he learned that Mrs. Pepper was able to undertake the trip.

Owing to a defect in the death certificate, the coroner had been notified by the board of health to ascertain the cause of the colonel's death. He held informal proceedings Monday afternoon in the apartments of Col. Pepper, on the twelfth floor of the hotel, and took the testimony of Dr. Richard Gibbons, the colonel's physician, and of others in the hotel. Dr. Gibbons stated that Mrs. Pepper was in danger of a total collapse.

"Mrs. Pepper," he said, "is quite sick, probably with bronchial pneumonia. Her temperature, notwithstanding the fact that she is under medical treatment, was at 9:15 last night 101.2-5. She is now under the influence of morphine and atropine."

"In view of the fact," said Coroner Harburger, "that Mrs. Pepper could undertake such a journey to-day, it seems strange, to say the least, that she was absolutely unable, on account of serious sickness, to make a statement last night."

As a result of his visit to the hotel on Monday afternoon, the coroner ordered the body removed to an undertaking room and notified Dr. O'Hanlon, the coroner's physician, to hold an autopsy. The autopsy was held Monday night. The doctor gave as his opinion that death was due to fat embolism following a fracture of the leg at the right femur.

The fracture was, apparently, due to natural causes.

Coroner Harburger said that any further action in the case would be purely formal. Affidavits will be taken from the doctors attending Col. Pepper, from Dr. O'Hanlon, and others connected with the case.

MRS. HENRY M. ROSE DIES.

Was Wife of Secretary of Senate. Husband at Bedside.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 25.—Mrs. Gertrude Rose, wife of Henry M. Rose, secretary of the United States Senate, died this morning at the home of her sister, Mrs. B. T. McReynolds, from a complication of diseases. Mrs. Rose was at her bedside during her last illness, being called here from Washington several days ago. Mrs. Rose was born at Niles, Mich., in 1853. She is survived by her husband and one son. The funeral services will be held here Thursday. She had been in Washington with her husband during the sessions of Congress for the last twelve years and had many friends there.

Herald Want Ads

will be received at Kener's Pharmacy, 1414 7th Street N.W., and promptly forwarded to the main office.

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RETRIAL OF CARDOZO

Admiral Baird Opposed to Chancellor Plan.

NOT IN FAVOR OF APPEAL

Burden of the Fight, He Declares, Rests with the Board—Will Meet the Issue Squarely—Matter to Be Taken Up at To-day's Session. Discusses the Possible Action.

Admiral George Baird, president of the board of education, and William E. Chancellor, superintendent of the public schools, divided in their opinion as to the action to be taken to-day by the board in the case of F. L. Cardozo, the deposed supervising principal of the Thirtieth division. Admiral Baird is of the opinion that a new trial will be granted Cardozo, while the superintendent expects that an appeal will be taken from the decision of Justice Anderson.

A letter from Supt. Chancellor to the board giving in detail his views as to the proper disposal of the case will be submitted to that body to-day. His says in part:

"There are now several questions to be considered and answered by myself as superintendent of schools for the District, as the officer initiating the proceedings against Principal Cardozo, and by the board of education, which saw fit by a vote of 8 to 6, one member not voting, to adopt my recommendation. The first of these questions is whether or not to take an appeal in the present case. The second is whether or not to give the officer another or a different kind of trial. The third is whether or not, pending such trial, to suspend him from the performance of his duties of his office or to place him in a position of honor or as a supervising principal. The fourth question is whether or not, as a board or as individuals, to ask the Congress for legislation to give the board legal authority commensurate with the public responsibility."

Ruled on Three Points.

"Addressing myself to the first question, permit me to call to your attention certain features of the law and of this decision. To reach his conclusion, the judge decided adversely to the board three points in succession. The first was whether or not a supervising principal is a teacher or an officer. The second was whether or not the principal was summoned to a trial. The third was whether or not the trial was such as the law contemplates. On his rulings upon these three points the judge based his decision. These three points appear insufficient to bring the argument to this conclusion."

"Granting that the supervising principal is, as the decision teaches, at times an officer and at times a teacher, a matter that, perhaps, was not fully canvassed, I note that the offenses of the principal were committed in his capacity as an officer and not in his capacity as a teacher. These offenses were consistent and intentional acts of disloyalty to his next official superior, and were committed attacking that superior in conversation with subordinates, who were teachers, and with citizens generally. They were freely admitted as essential to the purpose of F. L. Cardozo in securing the removal sooner or later, of his superior officer."

Regrets the Publicity.

In discussing Dr. Chancellor's letter last night, Admiral Baird said he was sorry that his views of the case had been published before they were officially submitted to the board of education.

"The burden of this fight rests with the board and not with the superintendent," said Admiral Baird. "It is our affair, and we propose to meet the issue fairly and squarely and without prejudice. As Judge Anderson has ruled that the removal of Cardozo was illegal, in my opinion the board will tomorrow decide to give him another trial."

"Speaking for myself, as well as other members of the board, I may state that Cardozo will be given every opportunity to refute the charges made against him. The board is handicapped, as they cannot compel the attendance of witnesses, but it will be their endeavor to conduct the proceedings so as to allow no cause of complaint either from Cardozo or those who may appear against him."

"Every means of vindication will be given him, and if he proves himself innocent of the charges, the board will set him right in the eyes of the public and his associates."

"If he is again found guilty, he takes an appeal which is, in my opinion, the affair, so far as the public is concerned, is at an end. The matter will be pursued in case another appeal should be sustained cannot be determined at present."

Changes in Laws Needed.

"Material changes are necessary in the present laws governing school affairs, and, in my opinion, such action will be taken by Congress without the request of the board of education, while the disabilities are large, has little power. The superintendent recommends all dismissals and appointments, which the board acts upon at his suggestion. This was the method of procedure adopted in the Cardozo case."

"Mr. Chancellor has proven a good superintendent in many ways. He is a man of energy and excellent ideas, and when he assumed charge of the public school system the majority of the teachers were pleased with the changes inaugurated by him."

"Personally, I was in favor of the appointment of a local man, but after meeting Dr. Chancellor and becoming acquainted with his views, I coincided with the board in their selection of him as superintendent."

"In reference to the agitation which followed the dismissal of several of the teachers, I discovered when I entered upon my duties as a member of the board that a dismissal of a teacher had not occurred in twenty-six years."

Controversy Was Feared.

"When I inquired the reason of this action I was informed that such action would result in a controversy such as recently occurred. My reply was that if we had one good fight and won the board would not again meet with similar difficulties. If for good and sufficient reasons we find it necessary to dismiss a teacher or officer upon recommendation of the superintendent, such action will be adopted by the board without fear or favor."

Dr. Chancellor said last night that in his opinion an appeal will be taken in the present case. He being suggested to him that his letter to the board regarding the decision of Justice Anderson makes him liable to a charge of contempt of court, Dr. Chancellor said:

"The proceedings rested solely with the action of the board. I education, in which I was concerned only so far that they acted upon a recommendation made by me. There were nine respondents to the proceedings, among whom I am not in-

cluded, and any statements I make regarding the decision or the case are in the light of a party outside the findings of the court. As I do not appear, I cannot see how a statement made by me can be construed as contempt."

Admiral Baird said that upon the assembling of the board to-day he will present the decision of Justice Anderson and the letter of Dr. Chancellor for consideration. The board will then determine the course to be adopted.

SCHMITZ GROWS ABUSIVE.

San Francisco's Mayor Says Judge Dunne Is "Bottled Up."

San Francisco, Dec. 25.—There was much discussion to-day over the probable attitude of Judge Dunne toward Mayor Schmitz, when the mayor's case comes up to-morrow. Schmitz took occasion to-day, at a meeting of the Exclusion League, to denounce Judge Dunne, and declare that he was "bottled up" by the Citizens' Alliance, and that this was the real reason why the judge refused to grant him an immediate trial.

This is a flagrant contempt of court. The truth is that Judge Dunne has been very lenient toward Schmitz's lawyers, because he did not wish to give any chance for the appellate court to give the mayor a new trial because of his ruffian. Judge Dunne has tolerated insolence of Lawyers Ach and Shortridge, and he has permitted the introduction of much irrelevant matter. His friends declare he will continue this tolerance, as he believes the mayor's trial was delivered merely to anger him.

Judge Dunne seems firmly convinced that Schmitz is an arch-conspirator, who is responsible for many of the flagrant examples of graft that have been charged upon him, and he does not propose to give the mayor any loophole for an appeal from his decision.

PREACH IN MANY TONGUES

Bishop Potter Would Have Episcopal Service in Foreign Languages.

Ceremonies in German, Italian, and Other Languages Needed to Reach New Yorkers.

New York, Dec. 25.—Bishop Potter has just proposed a plan of remarkable changes in the methods of the Episcopal Church. It provides for services of the church in any language spoken by any large number of persons in New York.

At the last meeting of the archdeaconry of New York the bishop offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the appointment of a committee of three to arrange for the holding of such services in different parts of the city.

The rapid change in the character of the population of the city, particularly of Manhattan, is given as the reason for the adoption of this policy. It is pointed out that in the part of the city below Fourteenth street there were five years ago four more Protestant churches than there are now. Notwithstanding the increase of 300,000 in the number of inhabitants in Manhattan within the past five years, there are not as many Protestant churches by two as there were at the beginning of this period. The reason assigned is that most of the increase in population is made up of foreigners who speak other tongues than English.

While New York has the most polyglot population of any great city, including among its many nationalities 400,000 Italians, 700,000 Jews, and 300,000 Armenians, mention only three of the large numbers, the church at present makes no adequate provision for reaching these elements of the population.

In the course of his remarks to the archdeaconry, Bishop Potter said that he had licensed a man to preach in Yiddish, pointing out that Yiddish was a form of language and not a religion, and that he had in view the appointment of others to conduct services in various